

# The Middletown Transcript

VOL. XL. NO. 29

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1907.

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**300 Acres,**

Five miles from Middletown, good buildings and good  
land with some good timber,

**Price \$40 Per Acre,**

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it a way—No? Investigate before its too late.

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with buildings insured for \$1740.00. This farm is suited  
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lend you \$2000.00 on it.

**E. H. BECK, Middletown, Del.**  
MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MTGS AT 5 Per Cent.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD**  
PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS  
TO  
**NIAGARA FALLS**  
July 16, August 6, 20, September 3 and 17, 1907  
ROUND-TRIP \$10.00 FROM MIDDLETOWN  
Tickets good going on train leaving 8:23 P. M., and SPECIAL TRAIN of  
Pullman Parlor Cars, and Day Coaches, leaving Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M., the  
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Tickets good returning on regular trains within TEN DAYS. Stop-off within  
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Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents.  
J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Mgr. GEO. W. BOYD, General Pass. Agt.

### WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18th, 1907.  
THIS is bad weather for monopolies.  
restraint of trade. No sooner has the  
government outlined the scheme of a re-  
lease for lawbreaking trusts than there  
comes another announcement of a plan  
that the President has been working over  
for some time which is to make the  
government a part owner of the railroads  
and have a government representative on  
the board of directors of each of the principal  
lines. This is really about the nearest  
most up-to-date and inexpensive  
scheme that has been broached yet. It  
makes the government part owner of the  
railroads, a minority stockholder, in fact,  
and puts the federal authorities in position  
to know what is going on inside the di-  
rectorate without saddling the govern-  
ment with the burden of direct owner-  
ship and without eliminating the much  
valued "private train" which is always  
advanced by railroad officials as a suf-  
ficient reason why the roads can be run  
better under private than under govern-  
ment ownership. The plan as outlined  
by some of the people who have talked  
with the President at Oyster Bay is simple  
in the extreme. It is simply for the gov-  
ernment to buy a certain amount of stock  
in the big roads in the open market. It  
would not have to be a large amount, con-  
sidering the influence of the federal  
authorities to insure the election of a gov-  
ernment director on the board of each of  
the big trunk lines. Such a director  
would have to be a picked man, one of  
ability coupled with unquestioned hon-  
esty. Being a party to the meetings of the  
board, he would be in a position to  
know what was being done and would be  
able to advise the Department of Justice  
of anything unlawful that the railroad  
had done or contemplated doing. There  
could be no reasonable objection on the  
part of the railroads to such government  
representation, for the only object of such  
a man would be to report railroad law-  
breaking. Of course, the railroads cannot  
confess that they ever want to break the  
law, so they could make no logical objec-  
tion to the presence of an official whose  
business was to see that they did not.  
Congress, would of course, have to ap-  
propriate the money to buy stock, but it  
is not likely that Congress would raise any  
objection to an expenditure of this sort.

The periodical announcement has come  
to the War Department, not officially but  
by way of the newspapers, of the arrest  
of a Japanese spy who has been sketching  
the coast defenses. This time the spy has  
been caught in Ft. Rosecrans, in San  
Diego, Cal. Possibly it is the same spy  
who has been caught by the papers so  
often before. If it is, he ought by this  
time to have quite a large and interesting  
portfolio of American coast defense plans.  
He has been caught, granting, of course,  
that it is the same spy, at Manila, For-  
rest Moore, Ft. McHenry and on two  
other places. He has always had to be  
let go because there was no law to  
punish a man for making sketches of  
American forts. But it only shows how  
active Japanese spies are (in Jingo news-  
papers) for the same sort of a capture  
occurs almost regularly about three times  
a month. The only curious part of the  
story is that it never gets officially re-  
ported to the War Department, which is  
the first thing that would be done if the  
capture were ever really made.

Along with the war scare announce-  
ment of the capture of the Japanese spy,  
comes a very pacific speech of the  
Japanese admiral, Baron Yamamoto, who  
lunched with the President this week  
and was entertained at a big peace ban-  
quet in New York. Baron Yamamoto  
is almost the ranking admiral of the  
Japanese Navy. He has been on a tour  
of Europe with a very distinguished staff  
comprising a number of high naval of-  
ficers and princes more or less closely  
connected with the throne. He has seen  
all of the latest development in the  
European navy, and is stopping in this  
country to find out what the United  
States is doing while on his way back to  
Japan. He made a very agreeable after  
dinner speech in the presence of Admiral  
Evans, Admiral Coghlan, Stewart L.  
Woodford, and a number of other lead-  
ing Americans. The burden of his talk  
was that the United States had been the  
first friend of Japan among the western  
nations. We had opened up the country  
to western civilization, and Japan had  
to thank for her material progress of the  
past half century. The Japanese people  
were grateful and did not even like the  
thought of these long existing ties of  
friendship being broken, and so far as  
Japan was concerned, the present friction  
over events on the Pacific Coast could  
never develop into armed hostilities. The  
conclusion of this was true enough, for  
several good and sufficient reasons, the  
chief of which is that Japan is neither  
physically nor financially able to fight.  
Moreover, there is nothing to fight about.  
Finally the Hague Conference has decided  
there must be a declaration before hos-  
tilities, and this will halt Japanese tactics.

Rather a curious state of affairs has de-  
veloped in the Smithsonian, where there  
is some indication of the institution being  
eaten up by some of its own collections.  
The enemy is nothing less than the white  
ant. The Smithsonian has animals and  
insects of all sorts brought from the four  
quarters of the earth for exhibition and  
study. There have been several importa-  
tions of white ants, and it seems that some  
of them must have gotten loose in the  
building and found comfortable quarters  
through the water in the neighborhood  
of the steam pipes. They have increased  
greatly, and following their natural habits  
have burrowed out nests in the most con-  
veniently located woodwork. Tables and  
chairs have been attacked and in some  
cases fairly riddled before it was dis-  
covered what was the matter. Indeed it  
would not have been discovered now, ex-  
cept for a rather stout female employee  
who sat down too vigorously in one of  
the chairs. It went to pieces with her,  
and inspection showed that the ants had made  
a perfect shell of the woodwork. It is  
hard to tell just how much damage has  
been done, as the ants work from the  
heart of the wood outward, but the dis-  
covery has set the major part of the force  
anticipating with anything but scientific  
ardor.

### POLAR DAYS AND NIGHTS

Day, which is Summer, is Not so Bad,  
but the Night is Awful  
During a polar winter the average  
thickness of ice on the ocean where no  
storms or strong tides interfere reaches  
six feet or more. There is really no  
warm season. Even during the long  
summer days snow still falls frequently.  
Clear spells are relatively warm, but  
especially in the antarctic, fogs and clouds  
are frequent, while winds bring low tem-  
peratures.  
Nevertheless the summer near the  
margin of the arctic zone is described in  
the Journal of Geography as having clean,  
pure, crisp air, free from dust and with  
little precipitation.  
The monotony and darkness of the  
polar night is decreased a good deal by  
the low twilight, due to the high degree  
of refraction at low temperatures. The sun  
actually appears and disappears some  
days before and after the times which are  
geometrically set for the change.  
Light from moon and stars and from  
the aurora also relieve the darkness.  
Optical phenomena of great variety,  
beauty and complexity are common.  
Solar and lunar halos and coronae and  
moon suns and moons are often seen.  
Auroras seem to be less common and less  
brilliant in the antarctic than in the arctic.  
Sunset and sunrise colors within the  
polar zones are described as being  
extraordinarily brilliant and impressive.  
Thus the north polar summer, in spite  
of its drawbacks, is in some respects a  
pleasant and beautiful season. But the  
polar night is monotonous, depressing,  
repelling, an everlasting uniform snow  
covering, rigidity, lifelessness, silence,  
except for the howl of the gale or the  
cracking of the ice.

Small wonder that the polar night has  
sometimes unbalanced men's minds. The  
first effects are often a strong desire for  
sleep and indifference. Later effects  
have been sleeplessness and nervousness,  
tending in extreme cases to insanity.  
Anæmia, digestive troubles.  
Extraordinarily low winter tempera-  
tures are easily borne if the air is dry and  
still. Nansen notes "not very cold" at  
a temperature of 22 degrees when the air  
was still. Another arctic explorer at 9  
degrees says "it is too warm to skate."  
Zero weather seems pleasantly refresh-  
ing if clear and calm. But high relative  
humidity and wind, even a light breeze,  
give the same degree of cold a penetrating  
feeling of chill which may be unbearable.  
Thus the damp air of spring and summer  
men usually seems much colder than the  
drier air of winter, although the tempera-  
tures may be the same. When exposed  
directly to the air, the skin burns and  
blisters, the lips swell and crack. Thirst  
has been much complained of by polar  
explorers and is surely due to the active  
evaporation from the warm body into the  
dry, relatively cold air.  
There is no doubt that polar air is  
singularly free from micro organisms, a  
fact which is due chiefly to lack of com-  
munication with other parts of the world;  
hence diseases which are common in  
temperate zones, colds among them, are  
rare.

### FITS BAN ON CORSETS

OVERSEA BAY, N. Y., July 13th.—Theodore  
Roosevelt has essayed the role of reform-  
er. It is not the railroads, the corpora-  
tion nor the nature fakers that have fallen  
under the ban of the first lady.  
According to an intimate friend, the  
president's wife has decided to  
discard her corsets. All of the feminine  
instruments of torture will be thrown  
into the garbage heap and she will here-  
after wear uncensured warfare against them.  
If Mrs. Roosevelt is successful in her  
crusade, the corset will be relegated to  
the lib of antiquity, along with the hoop-  
skirt and the bustle. As a result, the  
wasplike waist bids fair to go out of fash-  
ion, and the Venus form, long admired  
but seldom emulated, is to have its in-  
ning.

Mrs. Roosevelt's action as a sartorial  
reformer is not without precedent.  
When Mrs. Cleveland was America's  
first lady, she placed an eternal taboo on  
the bustle and put the ban of official dis-  
pleasure on that hideous instrument of  
deformity. At that time the bustle had  
grown to an enormous size and caused  
the American women to assume a resem-  
blance to the humpbacked ship of the  
past half century. Mrs. Roosevelt's example  
was speedily followed by the nation's femi-  
ninity and the bustle became a back  
number.

The opposition of Mrs. Roosevelt to the  
corset is based on hygienic facts not un-  
related to the subject of race suicide.  
She believes that the compressing of vital  
organs by means of stays has become a  
positive menace and a crime against fu-  
ture generations. Such a crusade will not  
be without its effect in the financial world,  
since millions of dollars are invested in  
corset manufacture in this country, and  
any attempt to bring these articles of  
feminine attire into disrepute will not be  
accomplished without a determined fight  
on the part of the vested—or "corseted"—  
interests of the nation.

### PROTECTION FROM TRESPASSERS

In order that its property may be better  
protected from the depredations so fre-  
quently committed by tramps and tres-  
passers the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-  
pany has determined to establish a sys-  
tem of police protection of its own and  
within a short time expects to have a  
thoroughly organized police force. The  
system will be divided into several dis-  
tricts and Charles Gorman has been  
named as the inspector of the P. & W.  
district which includes the Delaware,  
Maryland and Central Division. Each  
district will have an inspector who will  
have under him a captain, lieutenants  
and a certain number of officials. Be-  
yond the appointment of Inspector Gor-  
man no other officials have been named.

### USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

Rub bread and meat boards with cut  
lemons, then rinse thoroughly with cold  
water. It is much better than scrubbing.  
While heating iron over a flame the  
iron will heat sooner if placed in a pyra-  
mid over the flame, as the upper iron  
placed across the two lower ones helps to  
keep in the heat. As soon as one iron is  
removed, place on the fourth.  
Never twist the hair in a towel to dry  
it. Instead let the air and sunshine re-  
move the moisture.  
Charcoal, it is claimed, will absorb the  
injurious gases in the stomach and bowels,  
caused by undigested foods, and often  
acts as a mild laxative.  
Do not throw away the strong wooden  
skewers that come in the meat from the  
shops. Carefully cleaned, they may be  
used a second time, if need be; but they  
are also useful in a variety of other ways,  
such as cleaning out crevices in cooking  
utensils, lamp tops, the corners of win-  
dow panes and so forth.

An egg shampoo is made by dissolving  
five ounces of castile soap in a pint of  
boiling water. Do not boil, but keep  
warm until soap is all dissolved. Pour  
into a large mouth glass jar. When cold  
it will be a jelly. To use take two table-  
spoonsful of the mixture and beat into  
two raw eggs. If too thick add a little  
water. Never put in the egg until the  
shampoo is to be used, as it will not keep.  
Singeing the hair is better than cutting  
it for the reason that singeing is not so  
likely to split. Singeing is also more  
thorough. Twist the hair in a tight,  
little strand, rub the wrong way and  
apply a little taper to all the little ends  
that stick out. Applications of diluted  
alcohol will keep the scalp and hair clean  
and will really act as a tonic. It may be  
rubbed into the scalp every night.

When packing flowers for mail, never,  
under any circumstances, send them in a  
cardboard box, but in a tin or, better  
still, a wooden box. Quite fill the box,  
but be careful to avoid the slightest pres-  
sure on the blooms. Sprinkle the flowers  
well with water, and use only tissue-pap-  
er to line the box. A good way of packing  
long-stalked flowers is to lay them in rows  
at each end of the box, their stems over-  
lapping in the center. Take a piece of  
stick just a shade longer than the inside  
width of the box, and spring it across the  
center of the box, pressing it well down  
onto the ends of the stems. This plan  
keeps every bloom from moving and be-  
coming bruised or broken. Roll some  
tissue paper round the stick; this will  
prevent any damage being done to the  
stalks. Never use cotton wool except  
when packing very delicate hothouse  
specimens.

A lump of sugar saturated with lemon  
juice, and eaten slowly, will cure hicough.  
Brush pie crust with cream to insure  
rich brown color.  
The milk in a beef loaf or lasci can be  
replaced by tomato sauce or catsup, for a  
change.  
Whip cream in a pitcher. It whips  
more quickly than in an open bowl, with  
less spatter.  
An artist's palette knife or druggist's  
spatula is a vast improvement on veg-  
etable or case knife in the kitchen, for  
innumerable purposes.

A poor masticating apparatus should  
not deprive one of eating nuts and cheese,  
as both can be ground very fine and  
lubricated with cream.  
Left-over oysters of any kind can be  
used to good advantage as basis for an  
oyster sauce to be used with eggs, fish or  
poultry, or as a flavoring in a stuffing for  
any of these. Oyster straws, too, are as  
delicious as cheese straws, and are made  
in the same way as the latter.

Less cum rises on soup after the re-  
quisite amount of salt has been added,  
therefore arrange the skimming accord-  
ingly.  
A cup of cream added to a pot of beans  
the last hour while baking greatly im-  
proves them.  
Bread is not indispensable to make a  
stuffing. Potatoes, rice, fruits and chest-  
nuts answer the purpose as well.  
Pumpkin and squash are better for  
steaming than boiling.  
On ironing day, when space on the  
range top is valuable, and it is also desir-  
able to keep the top as clean as possible,  
chops or hamburger steak can be baked  
in the oven.

A spoonful of water added before beat-  
ing an egg increases the amount of froth;  
a pinch of salt hastens its coming.  
Oysters for frying may be rolled in corn  
meal and no egg is needed.  
A small piece of codfish added to escal-  
loped safely greatly improves the flavor.  
If food becomes slightly burnt while  
cooking set the pan at once in a basin of  
cold water and its flavor will be unin-  
jured.  
If you suffer from heartburn try eating  
a small piece of dry orange peel when the  
attack comes on. This will often work  
wonders.

When ironing stand on a footstool.  
You will be surprised how much less  
tired you are at the end of the day than  
when you stand on the floor.  
A little vinegar poured in vessels im-  
mediately after cooking onions, and al-  
lowed to come to the boil, will remove  
the odor and taste of the onions.  
To lighten piano keys rub with clean  
soft rag dipped in alcohol. If very  
yellow a piece of flannel moistened with  
eau de cologne should be used instead.

To prevent a cake from becoming heavy  
when taken out of the oven, always allow  
the steam to escape from it. This can be  
done by putting the cake on a wire meat  
stand.  
To clean a gold chain place for a mo-  
ment in a cupful of ammonia and water,  
using three parts of water to one of am-  
monia. Polish finally with a clean chamois  
leather.

### TEACHERS OPPOSE "EXAM." RULE

Principals Objecting to the Annual Grill-  
ing by the Superintendents  
There's looming up before the school of  
Kent and Sussex Counties a teacher prob-  
lem that is likely to give trouble, says the  
Smyrna Call.  
Under the State law, as interpreted, it  
seems that every teacher in the State,  
high, low and medium, has got to appear  
before the county superintendents an-  
nually and take an examination to ascer-  
tain whether "they are still fit to hold  
certificates." Against this ruling, men  
holding the position of principals of high  
schools in the State, who have back of  
them college and university diplomas and  
years of practical experience with gilt-  
edge recommendations from the best  
schools of neighboring States, are pro-  
testing with a protest that means business.  
Some of these principals, and to a man  
they are scholars and gentlemen, declare  
most emphatically that they will not un-  
dergo this indignity, and if the rule is  
enforced their resignations are ready, and  
they will go to other States where neither  
"Summer Schools," nor class examina-  
tions are held up as a requisite for their  
accepting positions compatible with their  
ability and experience.  
Principals Burdette and Ponts, of the  
Smyrna High School, are away on their  
vacation. They have both been re-elected  
for another term, and whether either or  
both of them will submit to it is perhaps  
a query. But that others, and among  
them some of the best instructors in the  
State, will not submit is very certain.

Prof. McBee of Clayton, has been re-  
elected for another term, but he will  
probably not serve the schools there if  
this rule is enforced. Professor McBee is  
a competent man, an able instructor, has  
a college record back of him, and the  
highest recommendation from school  
boards where he has taught. He has  
closed his second year at Clayton with  
a splendid record, and hence naturally feels  
that "stand up and be examined" now  
in order to hold his certificate to teach is  
both unnecessary and unjust.  
Other principals in both Kent and Sus-  
sex are revolting against this "examina-  
tion" and it is also said that some of the  
best teachers in the State are joining  
them.

### REPORTS ON BANKS

Insurance Commissioner George W.  
Marshall, of Milford, has completed an  
examination of State banks and financial  
institutions up to May 20th last and found  
encouraging conditions. The resources  
of the various institutions are:  
Savings Banks—Loans and discounts,  
\$377,365; stocks and securities, \$4,519,  
701.08; banking houses, fixtures and fur-  
niture, \$74,100; other real estate, \$76,  
983.50; bonds and mortgages, \$2,784,  
588.92; due from other banks, \$175,097.89;  
cash on hand, \$1,008.88; total, \$10,009,  
111.38.  
State Banks—Loans and discounts,  
\$11,188,748.20; overdrafts, \$83.04; stocks  
and securities, \$835,210.89; banking  
houses, furniture and fixtures, \$64,624.25;  
other real estate, \$81,455.98; bonds and  
mortgages, \$536,740.33; checks and other  
cash items, \$43.60; cash on hand, \$101,  
013.90; resources other than those pre-  
viously given \$105,000; total \$3,506,  
672.81.  
Trust Companies—Loans and discounts,  
\$3,237,523.90; overdrafts, \$80,583.54;  
stocks and securities, \$3,548,307.12; bank-  
ing houses, fixtures and furniture, \$438,  
981.62; other real estate, \$126,363.18; due  
from other banks, etc., \$408,407.44;  
checks and other cash items, \$10,369.13;  
cash on hand, \$176,008.64; other re-  
sources, \$345,698.12; total \$9,118,406.27.  
In the liabilities these figures are among  
those given:  
Savings Banks—Surplus fund, \$1,053,  
065.76; undivided profits less current ex-  
penses, taxes, etc., \$133,569.50; individ-  
ual deposits, \$3,819,086.57.  
State Banks—Capital, \$320,000; surplus  
fund, \$517,000; undivided profits, less  
current expenses, etc., \$111,224.96; due  
to other banks and trust companies, \$214,  
894.50; individual deposits, \$2,143,583.85.  
Trust Companies—Capital stock, \$1,  
588,150; surplus, \$1,109,451.38; undivided  
profits, less current expenses, \$351,544.05;  
due from other banks, \$50,413.51; individual  
deposits, \$5,975,612.78.

### WISER AND OTHERWISE

Where there's a will there's always an  
heir.  
Holding a convention doesn't stop its  
progress.  
A foregoing disposition is the first law  
of self-preservation.  
Many a man's failure is due to his be-  
ing afraid to try.  
Many a man who is fancy free doesn't  
fancy his freedom.  
Even the best phrases of a flatterer  
sometimes fall flat.  
Few men would borrow trouble if they  
had to give security.  
This world is willing to tolerate lazy  
men who have money.  
Men enjoy doing anything they don't  
have to do for a living.  
Wise men miss a lot of real pleasure  
because they are not foolish.  
Egotism is the principal ingredient in  
the self-made man's compensation.  
If gray heads were a sign of wisdom  
fewer men would have them.  
Good habits of some men are as ex-  
pensive as the bad habits of others.  
When a man has a good job he should  
take out a fire insurance policy.  
Never try to borrow money from a  
man you have had an argument with.  
Occasionally there is a man wise enough  
to think poetry without writing it.

### PENNY DROPS STEEL TIES

The Pennsylvania Railroad has aban-  
doned all efforts to utilize steel ties instead  
of wooden ones. It is alleged that steel  
ties have not sufficient resiliency to stand  
the heavy travel and are too rigid, es-  
pecially at curves.  
Pittsburg mills making steel have been  
notified that the Pennsylvania Railroad  
will not make any more experiments with  
steel ties, as none yet invented has made  
a proper showing. A large order has  
been placed for Georgia pine, and all steel  
ties have been ordered removed.  
After the Mineral Point wreck, which  
was proved to have been caused by the  
rails tearing loose from the steel ties, the  
Carnegie Steel Company insisted that  
steel ties would yet prove superior to  
wooden ties. The Pennsylvania Com-  
pany had a commission examine all  
phases of the steel tie. It reported that  
steel ties might prove durable on a straight  
line, but not to a curve.  
The Carnegie Steel Company is still  
experimenting with steel ties on the  
Bessemer railway, but no reports are  
being made public.

### HER IDEA

"This is so sudden!" As he heard the  
beautiful girl at his side speak these  
words the astonished lover rose to his  
feet in strange bewilderment.  
"Sudden," he repeated. "Darling, did  
I hear right? Two years ago I believe  
it was, that I first looked into your lovely  
eyes. For several months after that I  
only saw you occasionally; then grad-  
ually—very gradually—I increased my  
visits. It took six months to get a formal  
calling basis; it took six months more to  
be a regular visitor; six months more to  
call you by your first name; and it was only  
during the last few months that I have  
ventured, with many misgivings, even to  
hold your hand. And now, after all this  
gradual development of my burning and  
measureless love, you tell me that my  
declaration of this evening is so sudden.  
Do you indeed call this sudden?"  
"I do, indeed," she replied, calmly.  
"But what can your reason be?"  
The lovely creature he gazed at so  
lovingly rose with some degree of ill-  
concealed haughtiness.  
"Simply this," she replied. "Our  
present salary I didn't see how you could  
possibly have the nerve to propose to me  
for at least two years yet."—Sel.

### A CORN-CUTTER

A simple but efficient corn-cutting ma-  
chine has just been invented by a work-  
ing farmer, John Schaubert, of Morgentau,  
just beyond the Maryland line. The ma-  
chine is without cogs and built to re-  
tail at \$35, is very light and drawn by one  
horse. With the help of only two men,  
the inventor guarantees to cut, with one  
machine, 58 acres of corn; shock it and  
have the field ready to plow in one week.  
—State News.

### TAXES STILL OWING COUNTY

More Than \$133,000 Due According to  
Statement  
C. Canby Hopkins, chairman of the  
finance committee of the Levy Court, pre-  
sented to the court Tuesday morning a  
statement from County Comptroller  
Chandler showing the uncollected taxes  
of the various hundreds of the county for  
the years 1901, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The  
grand totals are \$133,453.99, of which amount  
80 per cent. of the \$122,075.95 due as  
county and poor and road tax is collect-  
able. The dog and capitation tax is un-  
collectable. The statement shows that  
Horace G. Rettew owes the county \$38,  
315.70. Mr. Hopkins said Tuesday morn-  
ing that the county would endeavor to  
collect every cent of the total taxes un-  
paid. Following is the statement:

Appominimick—County and poor, \$1,  
857.67; road, \$1,365.81; capitation, \$230;  
dog, \$389; total, \$3,842.48.  
Blackbird—County and poor, \$941.31;  
road, \$2,880.07; capitation, \$64; dog, \$98;  
total, \$3,783.38.  
Brandywine—County and poor, \$8,146.54;  
road, capitation, \$406.25; dogs, \$490;  
total, \$9,042.79.  
Christiana—County and poor, \$1,563.43;  
road, \$928.08; capitation, \$94.75; dog,  
\$349; total, \$2,935.26.  
Mill Creek—County and poor, \$1,  
801.66; road, \$1,547.55; capitation, \$7.75;  
dog, \$89.50; total, \$3,446.43.  
New Castle—County and poor, \$6,  
515.44; road, \$1,091.05; capitation, \$517.75;  
dog, \$224.50; total, \$8,348.74.  
Pencader—County and poor, \$4,798.56;  
road, \$2,956.92; capitation, \$43.75; dog,  
\$84; total, \$7,883.23.  
Red Lion—County and poor, \$994.66;  
road, \$121.20; capitation, \$89.25; dog, \$54;  
total, \$1,159.11.  
St. Georges—County and poor, \$3,  
229.21; road, \$1,569.76; capitation,  
\$573.25; dog, \$389; total, \$5,761.22.  
White Clay Creek—County and poor,  
\$3,584.24; road, \$3,024.01; capitation,  
\$190.25; dog, \$59.50; total, \$7,458.00.  
Wilmington—County and poor, \$72,  
458.81; capitation, \$5,841.25; total, \$78,  
300.06.  
Grand totals, county and poor, \$105,  
891.53; road, \$16,184.42; capitation, \$8,  
058.25; dog, \$2,226.50; total, \$132,360.70;  
Wilmington negro school tax, \$1,093.29;  
total of all taxes for county \$133,453.99;  
less road taxes \$16,184.42; \$117,269.57.

### ARE PUZZLED BY HARRIMAN

Government Officers Trying to find a  
Way to Prosecute Him  
WASHINGTON, July 15.—Failure of the  
Inter-State Commerce Commission to re-  
commend prosecution against Harriman  
and his railway system, may have misled  
some people, but not so the Harriman  
lobby which has been maintained here  
the past year. It was more active to-day  
than usual, in endeavoring to ascertain  
when, and not whether prosecution will  
be begun.  
Although Harriman is held responsible  
in the report for the maintenance of the  
combinations and other bad practices  
there is still a radical difference of opinion  
in congressional circles as to whether  
criminal prosecution can be begun against  
him. This question will be decided upon  
his appearance on the witness stand in  
hearings before the Inter-State Commerce  
Commission.  
High officials believe that the violation  
of the act of June 2, 1878, in which the  
Central Pacific was robbed up can be  
legally fastened upon him.

### Accused of Many Offenses

A careful analysis of



# TO THE MEMORY OF SILAS JEFFERDS BY SOPHIE SWEET

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

That one has got to go to Cherryfield by rail and be set up in the cemetery by the time the procession gets there, about one o'clock." One of the men talked on as the boys helped to lift a slender shaft of stone upon a wagon.

Cherryfield? echoed Rob interrogatively.

The governor promised it to about as nice a young girl as you often see, and she wanted to surprise her brother with it. The governor is going to have it get there anyhow, said the man.

As the team was backed out of the alley Rob clung onto it and lifted the burlap covering from the stone.

To the Memory of Silas Jeffers He walked with God.

For a moment all sights and sounds, of the busy street seemed far away, like something in a dream, to Rob. Then it came to him with a sharp sting that Patty had made continual sacrifices to buy that stone, chiefly for his gratification. And Silas Jeffers, his father, had walked with God. That was true—true! The thought thrilled Rob's heart more than all the flags and music had done.

I belong in Cherryfield and I am going home. Silas Jeffers was my father, he said proudly to the man on the wagon.

Jump on and ride my boy, said the man.

But Rob said he had an errand to do first; he thought after it was done he could catch the train. I am going to Dimon and Blett's to tell them to let the other boy have the place, he explained to Tom.

Well, you are a great fellow, sneered Tom, to go back and be a slave to your uncle just because your father got a gravestone! It's being a coward to desert Patty, said Rob. Memorial Day and all makes you feel such things.

I suppose you think I ought to go and drudge on a farm all my life! said Tom, his face as red as if something had made him very angry.

I think that while your father is so lame, and because it's such an awful hard pull, you ought not to run away from it! said Rob slowly.

Tom strode off to his warehouse without a word. He turned his head once and scowled contemptuously at Rob.

Rob easily secured release from his engagement to the apothecaries—there were twenty boys who wanted the place—and ran to the train bound for Cherryfield.

It was not yet one o'clock when the stone was set in Jeffers' lot, the yellow rosettes leaning lovingly against its base. Rob himself helped to set it.

Patty came, breathless with haste and excitement, in advance of the procession. I didn't see it and I have been so worried! she stammered. I couldn't think where you were. Did you find her eyes were bewildered, as well as shining with joyful tears.

She had not found the note! and Rob had hidden his traveling bag under the lilac bush at the foot of their garden before the wagon with the stone turned into the Blue Hill road. Some time he might tell her the whole story, but it would only dampen her satisfaction now. Moreover, the procession was coming with its music and flowers to deck the graves.

Rob could see nothing, think of nothing, but the beautiful radiance of Patty's face. He and Patty walked home together and as soon as they had left the throng of people Patty laid her hand upon his arm. You should have been at home this morning, Rob, she said. Uncle Aaron came in. He said he had found out that you could do hard work without shirking or complaining, and he was going to take you in to the counting room, next month, when Stebbins, the bookkeeper, leaves! If you do as he thinks you will, he will take you into partnership one of these days! Would you believe it, Rob? He wasn't a bit like Uncle Aaron, he is so pleased with you! I know you were doing your best, though it was hard for you.

The story of the day almost came out—Rob felt so like a sneak. But not to-day should Patty's happiness be marred. He burned that note in the kitchen stove, and he stole out after dark and got his grip under the lilac bush.

By the light of the moon he saw

a boy straggling along the hill. He kept well to the other side of the road, but Rob's eyes were keen.

Hello, Tom! he called cheerfully.

I came home because I had a mind to, said Tom gruffly. There's going to be a crop raised on that old farm, you'd better believe!

## TO KEEP BUTTER SIX MONTHS

In view of the high price of butter during the late fall and winter, it is a good plan to put some up while the price is low. The following recipe is furnished by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

To keep butter, take three gallons of boiling water, measure after having boiled, put into earthen crock, and when perfectly cold add salt until so strong that a fresh egg will float on top of the brine. Then take as much salt as you can get on the end of a broad-bladed knife; add this to the brine, and your solution is ready for the butter. The butter must be prepared in the following manner: As soon as the butter is churned, wash and work thoroughly until there is no particle of milk remaining; add salt the same as for table use and work again. Have your crock and rolling pin scalded and thoroughly chilled. Then take a piece of butter weighing from one-quarter to one-half pound, and roll out on your pie board the same as though you were rolling dough. Roll to the thickness of about a quarter of an inch and about five or six inches broad. Turn over one corner and roll up the same way as for a jelly roll, but be very careful that in rolling there be an opening through the center about the circumference of a pencil. This is to allow the brine to get into the center as well as the outside of the roll. In handling, use the butter paddle as much as possible, as the hands tend to soften the butter, and the firmer the butter the better the result. Place the rolls on plates, and when perfectly firm drop into the brine; cover with wooden picnic plates, put something on to weight it down, as otherwise the butter will float to the top, and it must always be kept under the surface of the brine. Keep in a cold place. When wanted, let cold water run over and through the center of the roll for a few minutes, to wash off the brine. The butter will be found as fresh and sweet when eaten as though fresh from the churn. I have repeatedly kept mine for more than six months.

THE LOST SOVEREIGN

Have you ever tried to play on a cabman that old joke of the "lost sovereign"? It's funny. A friend tried it last summer in London and succeeded too. He took a "growler" after midnight at Piccadilly Circus to go to his lodgings at Bayswater. Remembering the staleness of the "lost sovereign" dodge, he thought it would hardly "go down" with a bright, cunning cabbie, but resolved to try for the fun of it.

Just as he came in front of a public house a few doors from his home the "fare" stuck his head out of the cab window and ordered the driver to halt. "I say, cabbie, I've dropped a 'cov.' It must be on the bottom of the cab. Just pull up at that 'pub,' till I run in and get a match, so that I can find the coin."

"All right, sir," said the cabbie and pulled up opposite the door of the tavern. The fare alighted and had taken scarcely three steps in the direction of the "pub" when, lo, Mr. Cabbie whipped up his horse and flew away into the darkness of the night, carrying with him, as he supposed, that sovereign snugly concealed in the cushions of the cab.—London Tit-Bits.

## 1906, Fatal

The year of 1906, according to an insurance company, established the most fatal record of disasters on land and sea of any other year in the history of this country. Motor cars contributed to fatalities not quite 500 deaths, 1,184 persons were killed in burning buildings, 2,985 were drowned, explosions killed 625, falling and collapsed buildings cut off 483 lives, 500 persons were killed in mining accidents, 760 by cyclone storms and 205 died from lightning strokes, and electricity numbers 176 persons as its victims. Six hundred persons were killed by the accidental discharge of firearms, and exactly the same number perished because of elevator accidents. Seven thousand pedestrians met death on the public streets. Teams killed 5000. The loss of life by ocean disasters during 1906 was 2,138 and on the great lakes and rivers 185 lives were lost. Deaths due to hunting accidents totaled 74. Thirty-four thousand were killed while doing their day's work. Sixty thousand people were maimed and lost either hand, foot, legs, arms or eyesight.—New York World.

## SPICED BLACKBERRIES

These are delicious served with meat. Put seven pounds blackberries in the preserving kettle with three pounds sugar and a pint of cider vinegar. Tie in a cheesecloth bag, two teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Place the spices in with the fruit, sugar and vinegar and let stand two or three hours, then place the kettle over the fire, bring slowly to a boil and cook about ten minutes. Take out the berries with a skimmer and spread on a platter while the juice is cooked down to about half the original quantity. Place the berries in jars, pour the syrup over them and seal.

## Raced With Train

A. B. Richardson, of Dover, who has been at Rehoboth for a few days, returned to his home Monday in his automobile, making the trip, a distance of 50 miles, in 1 hour and 50 minutes. He ran a race with the train leaving Rehoboth, beating it several minutes. The train had left Rehoboth station and passed into the woods, when Mr. Richardson started for home. He was at the Dover depot several minutes ahead of the train, to meet a passenger who went up on it.

## CAMPING OUT AT HOME

Easy Housekeeping and Good Health Secured by Common Sense Methods. Happy the family that can live the simple life in camp or cottage when the mercury climbs between 80 and 100 degrees.

Most people manage to get away for at least a short period but the greater number find summer days more or less trying in the home, especially the busy mother with babies or perhaps an invalid to care for.

### A Workable Plan

Why not try camping out at home? Simply the housekeeping to a point where half the labor is saved, and at the same time add to the health and happiness of every member of the family? The plan is easy and practical, and, not beyond the comprehension of anyone possessed of intelligence and common sense.

### Getting Ready

The first thing necessary is to make the home camp, by putting away all unnecessary furnishings, ornaments, etc., when the spring cleaning is done. Hangings, carpets, and bric-a-brac will seem twice as attractive in the fall if they have not been exposed to the dust all summer, and less than half the usual cleaning will be necessary if only the needful things are in use, besides a house so stripped not only looks cooler but it is both more comfortable and more sanitary.

### Simplify the Menu

The next thing is to simplify the eating and cooking. Specialists whose advice is worth many dollars a minute, advocate a complete change of diet in summer and the most rigid guarding of food supplies to protect them from absorbing those poisonous elements which breed rapidly when warm days foster all sorts of animal and vegetable growth.

### Milk, Eggs, Cereals

A diet made up largely of milk, eggs, cereals, vegetables and fruits is conducive to health and happiness in warm weather, with plenty of fish, a little meat to vary the menu.

The main thing is to have everything fresh, and to maintain a standard of cleanliness that answers to sanitary requirements.

### Keeping of Foods

With regard to the keeping of foods, the best advice is "Don't" keep them if you can help it. Buy in the smallest possible quantities and renew the supplies frequently, being careful that whatever food is stored in ice chest is absolutely clean before it is put away.

A small quantity of citric acid—which is the same as the acid in lemon—added to the water in which fruits or salads are rinsed is a safeguard against any germs that may have lodged on them.

### The Care of Milk

Milk, which is an essential part of the diet of people of all ages, and the main dependence of babies, young children and old people, is the food that needs most careful watching to prevent deterioration. The housewife should take extra precautions to insure the safety of her family in the use of this necessary household supply, which too often becomes a vehicle to communicate contagion.

### Unless one can be sure of the sources

from which it is obtained, and unless it can be delivered in air tight sealed bottles, it is wiser to use a high grade prepared milk whose purity is undeniable.

### Bathing and Clothing

Frequent bathing is important to health for every human being, especially in warm weather, but it is a vital necessity for the baby.

### Water at a temperature of 90 degrees

should be used at first for the bath, and the temperature slightly lowered as the child grows older. A warm sponge bath at night as well as in the morning is beneficial in warm weather, being conducive to comfortable sleep.

### Proper Summer Clothing

Clothing should be loose and comfortable, and a baby must always be kept warm. Warmth is vitality.

### Wet, soiled clothing should be removed

at once. The pores of the skin must be kept clean and open if health is to be conserved.

### Fresh air, with protection from dust

and draughts, and quiet, regular living is what keeps the babies well and conducive to good health in other humans also.

### Personal Atmosphere

The personal atmosphere counts for more in the sum of human happiness than people generally realize.

The mother who can regulate her household affairs so that she has leisure to enjoy a pleasant, short story on her comfortable, shaded veranda, to give a little attention to her pet plants, to gather a bunch of sweet peas for the table in her outdoor room, or for any other form of pleasantness that appeals to her, will be possessed of a serenity of mind that will shed minor troubles and make her presence a benediction to her family and friends.

ELIZABETH FRANCES.

THE TRAGEDIES OF PARIS

From 1,000 to 1,500 bodies are received in the morgue in Paris every year. These represent suicides and murders and not the deaths that occur in the ordinary course of events. And of these self-slaughters nearly half are drownings, which means that every day at least two persons jump into the Seine; two poor wretches who have failed to find life worth living. In the months of October and November suicides by drowning in Paris are double what they are the remainder of the year. The prospect of having to suffer the hardships of another winter, begging about in the cold and sleeping out in the snow, is too much for many a fate-cursed wanderer. An interesting fact revealed by the suicide statistics of Paris is that women show a decided dislike to drowning as a means of violent death. Four times as many men as women are fished out of the Seine. The records show that asphyxiation is the favorite way with the weaker sex for "shuffling off this mortal coil" when it has ceased to be bearable.

## THE HOME MERCHANT

Who sympathized with you when your little girl was sick? Was it Sears, Roebuck & Co.?

Who carried you last winter when you were out of a job and had no money? Was it Montgomery, Ward & Co., or was it your home merchant?

When you want to raise money for the church or some needy person in town, do you write to the Fair Store in Chicago, or do you go to your home merchant?

How much does Seigel, Cooper & Co. give toward keeping up the sidewalks or paying the minister's salary?

When you were sick, how many nights did the Larkin Soap Company sit up with you?

When your loved one was buried, was it your home merchant who dropped the tear of sympathy and uttered the cheering word, or was it Marshall Field & Co.?

Patronize home merchants.

New iron kettles may be cleaned by boiling in them a good-sized handful of hay. Let boil one hour then pour with soap and sand; fill again with clear water and allow it to boil. After this treatment they will not discolor anything cooked in them.

## Tax Collector's Sale

By virtue of the power in me vested by laws of the State of Delaware, I have levied on and will expose to sale at the hotel of J. Harry Massey, at Odessa, Del.,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20th, 1907, At 2 o'clock P. M.,

In default of payment of the sum of sixteen dollars Town Tax lawfully assessed for the years 1897 to 1905 inclusive the following described real estate to-wit:

All that lot of land with the buildings thereon erected situated in the Town of Odessa, New Castle County, Delaware, beginning at a point on the Northeastly side of Osborn Street a corner for land formerly of Jane Bayard; thence in a Northerly direction forty-two feet three inches to lands formerly of Alexander Goldsboro; thence in a Northerly direction one hundred and thirty-two feet; thence in a Southeastly direction forty-eight feet ten inches to a point; and thence Southeastly one hundred and thirteen feet more or less to the place of beginning.

Seized and taken as the property of David Shockey and to be sold by GEORGE L. TOWNSEND, JR., Collector of Town Taxes.

Odessa, Del., June 21st, 1907.

G. E. HUKILL, AGT.

## M. BANNING,

DEALER IN FINE

## GROCERIES!

You will find with us a large supply of fruits and vegetables coming in fresh every day. Also a large line of choice cakes and crackers. Here are some of the cereals which are very appetizing and delicious for breakfast when one does not feel like eating much: X-cel-o, with this large package you receive two premiums: then the jumbo package of Sanitas Toasted Corn-flakes, also the Quaker Wheat Berries, Puffed Rice and Oatmeal and many others.

We have a large assortment of pickles, preserves, peanut-butter and etc.

Satisfaction of goods guaranteed.

M. BANNING.

Middletown, Del. Phone 60.

## Lumber and Coal

YARD

G. E. HUKILL

Middletown, Del.

White Pine, Yellow

Pine, Hemlock and

Cypress. All kinds

Building Lumber,

Shingles, Lath and

Pickets. Mill Work

of all kinds in stock

and to order. Build-

ing and Agricul-

tural Lime. Woven

Wire Fence, Woven

Picket Fence, Barb

Wire and Plain

Wire.

Best veins of

HARD AND SOFT COAL

## SECURITY

519 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

Capital (full paid) \$800,000.00

Authorized to act as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Agent.

Allows interest on Deposits. Loans Money on Mortgage and other good Securities.

Attends to the Management of Real Estate and to the Collection and Remittance of Rents, Interest on Securities and Dividends on Stocks.

Rents Boxes in its Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

Keeps Wills without charge. Correspondence solicited.

OFFICERS:

Benjamin Nields, President. James B. Clarkson, Vice Pres.

John S. Russell, Sec. & T. Officer. L. Scott Townsend, Treasurer.

DEPOSIT CO.

## NOTICE!

Middletown, Delaware, March 5th, 1906 Having rented the business stand of the late John W. Jolls, in connection with the Grain business, I am now prepared to furnish my customers and the public with the best grades of Coal, Wood, Lime, Feed, &c. I respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage at the stand of the late John W. Jolls, Railroad Ave. S. B. FOARD.

## NOTICE TO THE TAX-PAYERS

—OF THE—

## Town of Middletown!

I beg to call the attention of the Tax-Payers of the Town of Middletown that the taxes for the year of 1906 are now due. All taxes paid within 30 days will be placed in the hands of my attorney for collection. Please pay up and save yourself the extra cost.

G. Scott, Collector. MIDDLETOWN, DEL., May 10th, 1907.

## S. E. MASSEY,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE.

Also a Large Stock of

Cut Glass

AND VARIOUS ARTICLES IN GOLD AND SILV. A FOR WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS.

Repairing and Silversmithing a Specialty.

We also handle the WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

S. E. Massey, Middletown, Del.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH

## 60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS

DESIGNS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion on whether an invention is probably patentable. We issue no patent until a patent is secured. Send drawings and description to MUNN & CO., 35 Broadway, New York.

A home illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year. Free trial copy. Send for it.

Scientific American.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

NEW YORK COUNTY, N. Y., April 18, 1907

Upon the application of Mordred T. Gibson Administrator de bonis non cum testamentum

of Mary, late of Washington County, Maryland, deceased, in said county,

because it is ordered and directed by the Register of Wills that the Administrator

do give notice of granting of Letters Testamentary upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted with

in forty days from the date of such letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having claims against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly, with the date of granting thereof, and also cause the same to be inserted within

the period of time limited by the act of Assembly, and to be continued therein two months.

GIVEN UNDER the hand and seal of (SEAL) of the Register of Wills aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above

written.

FRANCIS M. WALKER, Register of Wills.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary were in due form of law granted upon the undersigned on the Fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1907, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested to the said Administrator, on or before the Fifteenth day of April 1908, or abide the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

MORDECAI T. GIBSON, Administrator.

Address, Martin B. Burris Esq., Middletown, Delaware.

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

OF

St. Georges Hundred!

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable for tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1906 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at the office of

JOSEPH H. ENOS, in ODDESSA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24th, 1907, From 9.00 A. M. to 12.00 M.

AT HENRY CLEVELAND'S STORE, in PORT FERRY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24th, 1907, From 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

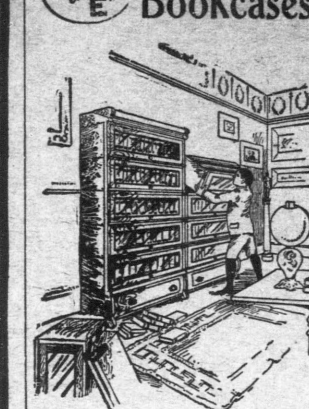
and at the County Tax Collector's Office, South Broad street, Middletown, Del., every Saturday during the month of July from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or sending written communication enclosing stamps.

An abatement of 5 per centum will be allowed on all taxes paid during the month of July.

WALTER BEASTEN, Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred.

## SECTIONAL Bookcases



The man who has only a dozen books needs a bookcase, but he doesn't need one that will take up the whole side of his room. The "Y and E" Sectional Bookcase may be adapted to any space and is easy to move—simply detach the sections—a boy can put them up. I am sole agent for this section.

## General Furniture,

CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Funeral Director and EMBALMER.

J. H. EMERSON, Middletown - Delaware

PRICE 1 CENT!